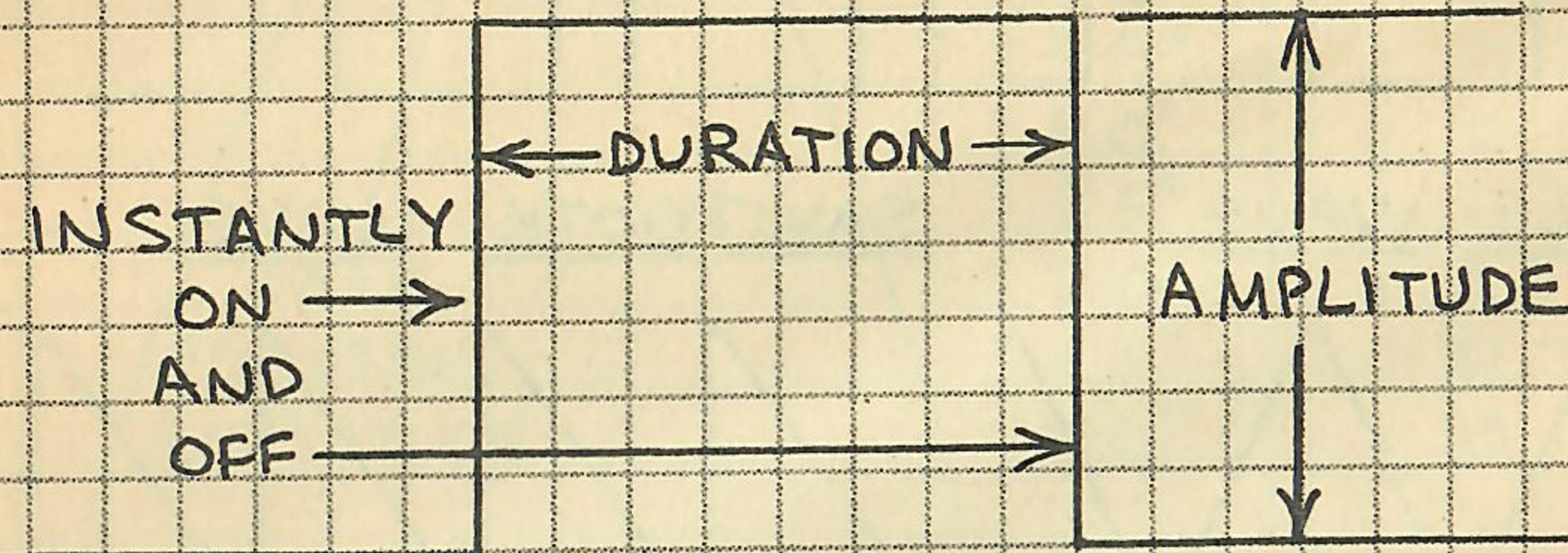


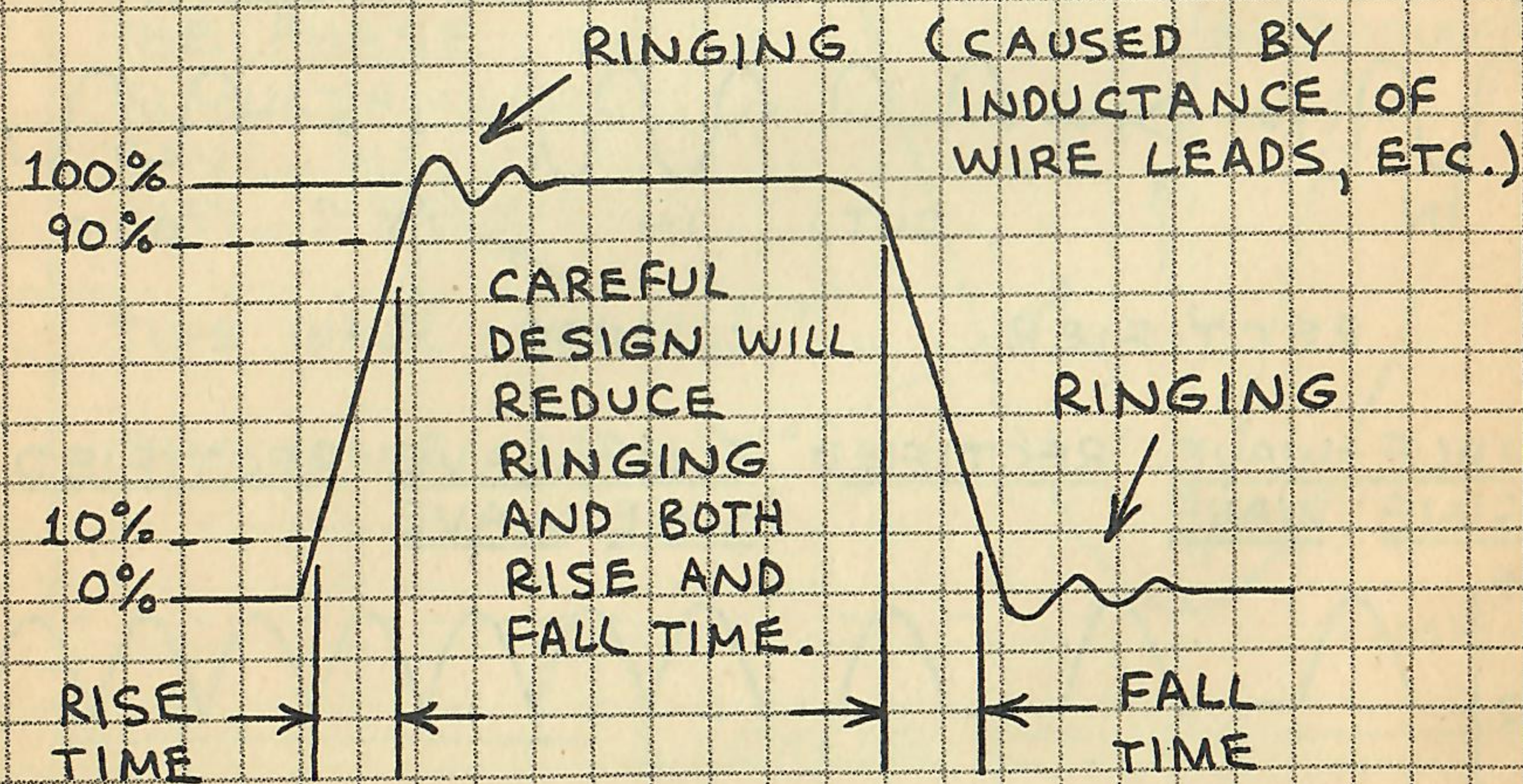
PULSES

SINGLE PULSES OR TRAINS OF PERIODIC PULSES ARE PROCESSED AND GENERATED BY DIGITAL ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS. THEY ARE ALSO USED TO TRIGGER (ACTIVATE) MANY KINDS OF CIRCUITS.

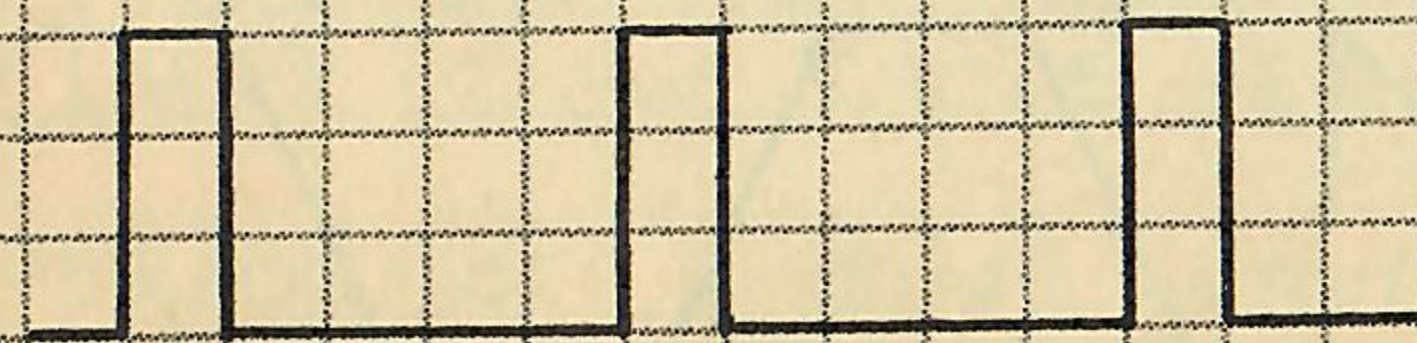
THE IDEAL PULSE



A REAL PULSE



PULSE TRAIN



THE NUMBER OF PULSES PER SECOND IS THE PULSE REPETITION RATE.

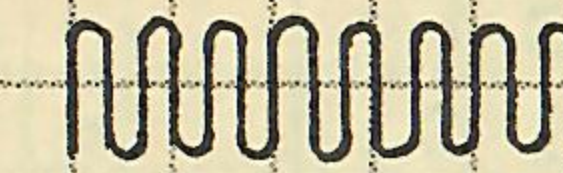
SIGNALS

ELECTRONIC SIGNALS RANGE FROM AUDIBLE TONES TO COMPLEX INFORMATION CARRIED BY A FLUCTUATING (ANALOG) OR PULSATING (DIGITAL) WAVE, CURRENT OR VOLTAGE. MANY MODULATION METHODS ARE USED TO IMPRESS A SIGNAL ON A CARRIER.

MODULATION METHODS

ANALOG

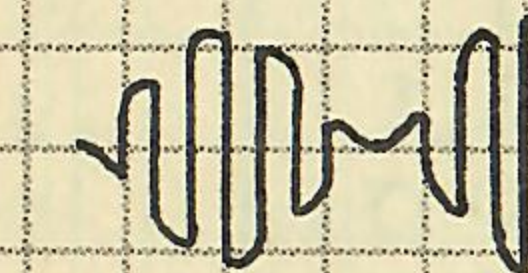
UNMODULATED CARRIER WAVE



ANALOG SIGNAL



AMPLITUDE MODULATION



FREQUENCY MODULATION



PULSE

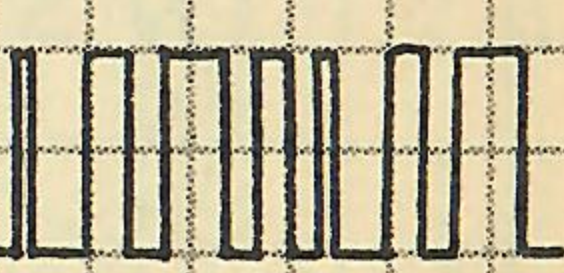
ANALOG SIGNAL



PULSE AMPLITUDE



PULSE DURATION



PULSE FREQUENCY

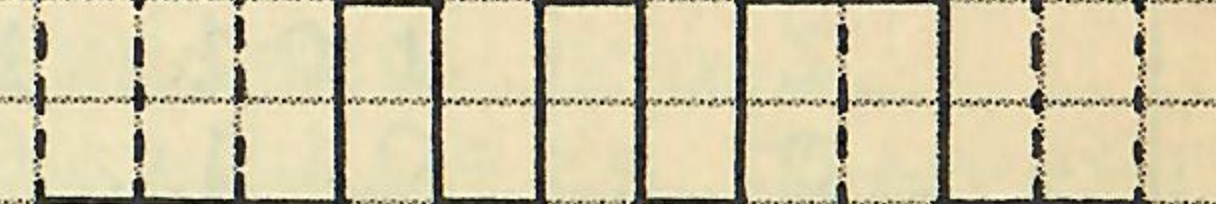


DIGITAL

BINARY BIT PATTERN

0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0

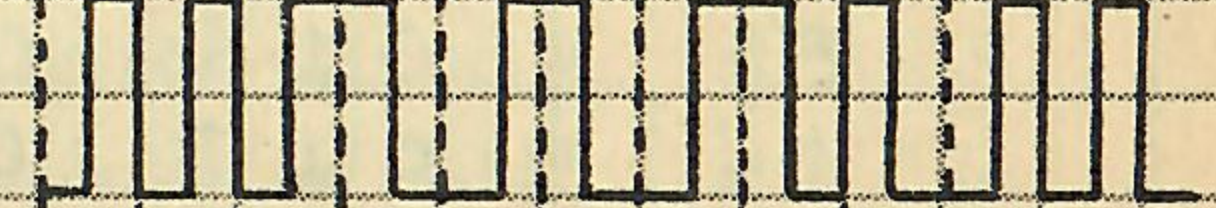
NON-RETURN TO ZERO (NRZ)



RETURN TO ZERO (RZ)



MANCHESTER



FREQUENCY SHIFT KEYING (FSK)

